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RESEARCH

IN THE NEWS ...

1961

During the year USDA's Agricultural Research Service reported many significant developments in its research and regulatory programs of benefit to all the people of this country. The pictures shown here highlight a small cross-section of the year's progress. For those wanting further information on these developments, each legend carries the USDA press release number, in addition to the picture number.

THE WORLD'S MOST MODERN VETERINARY RESEARCH FACILITY--work got underway at the new \$16.5 million National Animal Disease Laboratory at Ames, Ia., greatly increasing the Nation's research effort against livestock diseases that take a heavy toll of important food resources. N-41511 (USDA release 4017-61, Picture Story No. 133)

Swine kidney worms, which cause losses of more than \$72 million annually, can be eliminated after 3 or 4 farrowing seasons if hog producers USE ONLY YOUNG SOWS FOR BREEDING, THEN REMOVE THEM AFTER THE PIGS ARE WEANED. Scientists of ARS and Georgia Experiment Station at Tifton developed the method. N-39835 (USDA release 2847-61)



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Agricultural Research Service

Picture Story No. 136
January 1962

Magazines and newspapers may obtain glossy prints of any of these photographs from the Photography Division, Office of Information U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. Others may purchase prints (8x10) at \$1.10 each from the same address.



ALL-COTTON STRETCH YARN shown here can be made by any one of three different methods developed by USDA utilization research chemists at New Orleans. This development will increase cotton's competitive position with synthetics in the manufacture of knit dresses, sweaters, and other high-stretch fabric products. BN-14821 (USDA release 3632-61)



PILOT PLANT REMOVES RADIOSTRONTIUM FROM MILK at the rate of 100 gallons an hour using "fixed-bed" ion-exchange resin columns shown here. This method to safeguard the Nation's milk supply in the event of nuclear attack is one of several under study in cooperative Federal project at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md. N-43179 (USDA release 2011-61)



More nutritious and cheaper feed for poultry may result from a FERMENTATION TECHNIQUE THAT TRIPLES THE YIELD OF BETA CAROTENE--a Vitamin A feed additive. The technique was perfected at USDA's Northern Utilization Laboratory, Peoria, Ill. N-31869 (USDA release 1356-61)



Wheat stuffing for roast fowl is one of many ways to serve new READY-PREPARED WHOLE GRAIN WHEAT developed by food chemists at the Albany, Calif. utilization research laboratory. Expected to expand markets for wheat here and abroad, this research product is a modern version of bulgur, mainstay of Middle Eastern diets. N-41176 (USDA release 1943-61)



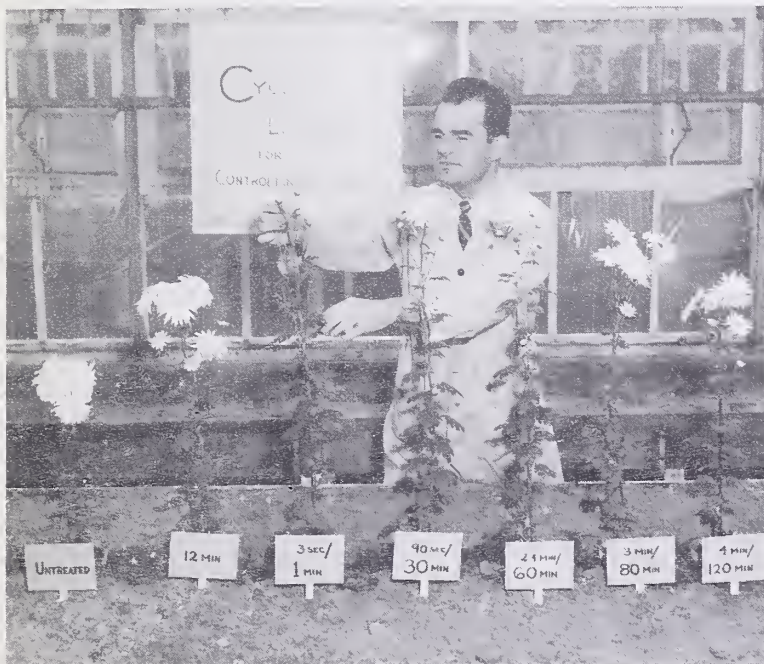
EDIBLE AND HEAT-REVERSIBLE GELS--THE FIRST FROM A VEGETABLE PROTEIN--have been processed from soybeans by utilization research chemists at Peoria, Ill. The gels revert to liquid when heated and thicken again when cooled. They may be molded or whipped. Both forms are shown. BN-14410 (USDA release 2969-61)



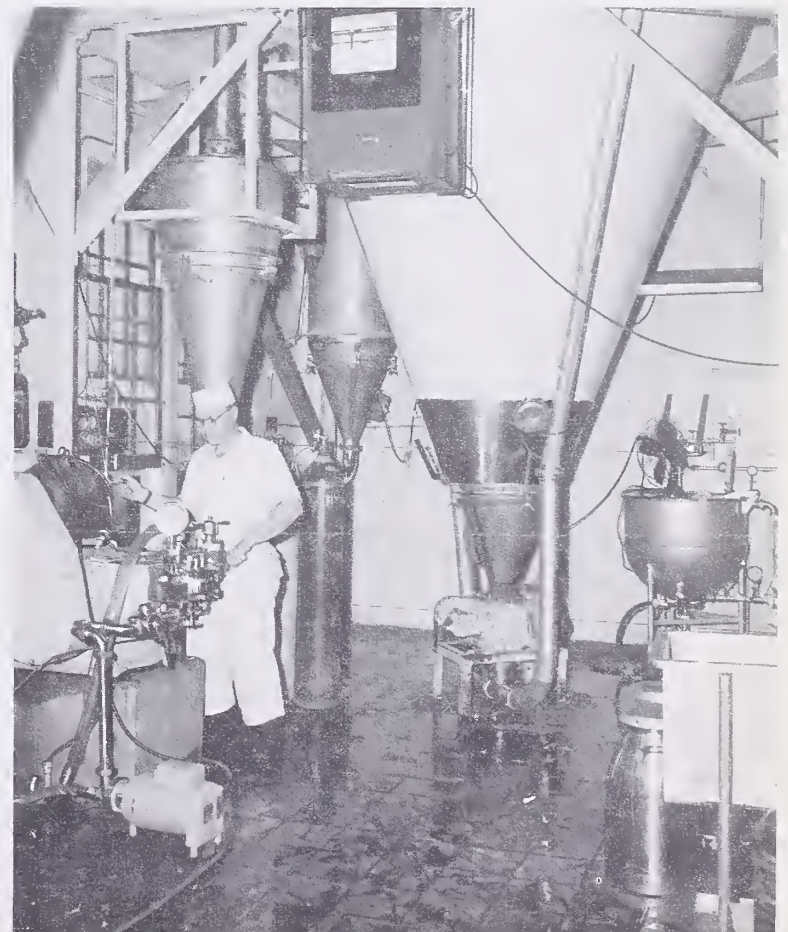
CHEMICAL STERILANTS promise a new way to control insect pests. In tests on a small uninhabited Florida island, ARS entomologists nearly wiped out a population of houseflies with bait containing a chemical that makes flies sexually sterile. N-42318 (USDA release 3587-61)



A DIRECT AND RAPID METHOD FOR MEASURING NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FEEDS, in terms of the meat and milk, they enable livestock to produce, may result from a new chemical test devised by USDA scientist at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md. N-24263* (USDA release 2773-61)



CYCLIC LIGHTING, demonstrated here, can save growers up to 95% of their electrical costs. This is a new method of using light to control plant growth. It stems from basic research on photoperiodism at USDA's Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md. N-31970 (USDA release 2020-61)



A NEW METHOD FOR SPRAY-DRYING COTTAGE CHEESE WHEY reported by ARS utilization research scientists makes possible the commercial use of this dairy-industry byproduct. Whey dried by the new process keeps well, is economical to ship, and is easy to use in prepared foods. N-41509 (USDA release 1625-61)



NUCLEAR RADIATION PROBES--one to measure the density of sediment at the bottoms of lakes and reservoirs (illustrated here) and the other to measure soil moisture--are helping ARS soil scientists increase the accuracy and broaden the scope of soil and water conservation studies. BN-14393 (USDA release 3379-61)



Research by ARS textile bacteriologists at Beltsville, Md., alerted homemakers to the NEED FOR CONTROL OF HARMFUL BACTERIA THAT SURVIVE MODERN AUTOMATIC WARM-WATER LAUNDERING. Here bacteriologist counts bacteria colonies grown from sample of laundered fabric. N-42928 (USDA release 1313-61)



A grant for research on the tristeza disease of citrus trees was given to this virology laboratory of the Instituto Agromico, Brazil. This is one of many FOREIGN GRANTS for research of mutual benefit to the U. S. and other countries, financed by the sale of U. S. Agricultural commodities under Public Law 480. BN-15075X (USDA release 3680-61)



Plant Quarantine inspectors at ports of entry KEPT OUT 25,000 PLANT PESTS found on prohibited plant material--most of them in passenger baggage. To stem this tide, USDA is using posters, radio and TV announcements, and printed notices that give passport applicants and airline and steamship passengers information on agricultural quarantines. Various versions of the symbol shown here are used. BN-15106 (USDA release 3050-61)



A broad Federal-State HOG-CHOLERA ERADICATION program was authorized under Public Law 87-209. Immunization is now costing U. S. swine producers about 45 cents per pig marketed. Successful eradication in Canada has reduced cost of keeping the disease out of Canada to half a cent per pig marketed. N-1683 (USDA release 2937-61)